Second Term'

The Chief Magistrate Who Succeeds Himself Spoke Directly to the Members of the General Assembly.

Hon, D. C. Heyward was on Wednesday inaugurated Governor, the ceremonies taking place in the hall of the House of Representatives. The ceremonies were simple. The inaugural

address follows: After taking the oath of office Gov. Heyward addressed the joint assembly in an inaugural remarkable for its brevity, its directness and its evident purpose to encourage the upbuilding of the State. Gov. Heyward

said: Gentlemen of the General Assembly and My Fellow Citizens:

Two years ago I had the honor of taking the oath of office as governor of South Carolina. Standing again today in this distinguished presence, to pledge myself anew to the service of our State, I am even more solemnly impressed with the duties which must and do devolve upon one whom the people have selected as their chief executive. This occasion, with the formal renewal of my oath, though it brings before me afresh the realization of grave responsibilities, fills my heart with deepest gratitude because of the honors which have been bestowed upon

me by my fellow citizens. The past and the future alike instinctively arise before me, the one with its work finished, its history written; the other with its unknown tasks, with its welfare in our keeping. In the retrospect I see much for which I am deeply grateful, much that I can never forget. Especially true is this when I remember the loyal support accorded me by the people of our State in my endeavor to merit their confidence by advancing, as best I could, the highest interests of our commonwealth. To feel that those to whom one is alone responsible should set upon him the seal of their approval by such a reelection as was mine, is indeed a reward than which there is none greater to strive for. If I have rendered any service to my State, if I have served my people in some measure as I hoped to serve them, if indeed I have kept the faith, this has only been possible because you, my countrymen, gave me your encouragement and your help. Unto you, then, the credit is due, and o you this day I acknowledge my debt of gratitude

The future is fraught with even greater import. Its duties must be met, its, problems must be faced, its difficulties must be overcome. In these are included for us, gentlemen, of the general assembly, individual responsibilities which should neither be evaded nor disregarded. You are sent here by the soverign people and you are sent for service. It rests with you alone to measure up to your great responsibilities and I believe that you will not fail to do so. The highest duties of civilization devolve upon you, for to you is entrusted the sacred duty of framing and enacting laws which shall govern an enlightened people. The future welfare and the continued prosperity of our State will be assured if your deliberations are characterized by the "spirit of wis standing, the spirit of counsel and right, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord." In the oath which I have just taken

I have obligated myself to uphold and enforce the laws of our State. This I shall endeavor to do with full regard to the right of all our citizens; with jealous care for the fair name and the unsullied reputation of South Carolina; with faithful effort to mainain the dignity and honor of our ommonwealth; with hope and confience in all because of our glorious st. In the discharge of my duties governor I shall expect-and I feel hat I shall receive-the continued coeration and assistance, not only of ne members of your body, but also of law-abiding people of our State. In my annual message recently sent

to your honorable body I called attenion, in as brief detail as possible, to he condition of our various State deertments, and made therein such recamendations as I deemed wise and spedient. You are now fairly launchupon your labors and I shall make further mention of these matters usting that what I have already said oncerning them has had your careful ttention. I am deeply interested in that shall merit and receive your nsideration and I will deem it privilege and a pleasure to assist you in any way that lies in my power.

You are making laws for a growing and prosperous State. The unrivalled natural advantages of South Carolina its great undeveloped resources, its wonderful industrial development-all of these are attracting to us, more than ever before, the attention of the outside world. In addition to these attractions and advantages, with us labor and capital are not in conflict, but together are working in harmony for the upbailding of our State. This is a Butler. blessing which is denied to many States and we should neglect no means to promote its continuant c. From every standpoint, with increasing growth and influence, the future of our State is brighter than ever before in its his-

To properly meet these growing de mands, so rich with promise, merits our united action and our utmost endeavor. Difficulties must be overcome rto achieve the ends desired, but this should nerve us to stronger and more determined effort. Unnecessary legislation is unwise legislation and unwise legislation hinders and retards the advancement and progress of a people. Fewer laws upon our statute books and their better enforcement will undoubtedly bring improved conditions generally and this would then be accomplished with less friction. A law should not only be necessary, but it should be capable of enforcement because if disregarded, this leads to the disregard of all laws, thus striking directly at

the very foundations of government. It is your providence to direct the expenditure of the funds collected from the people and this should always be done with regard for proper economy. In your official capacity you should always exercise the same judgment and foresight that you do in your private business, counting the cost but never losing sight of the object to be attained. Economy in public-as in private affairs-means doing what is necessary, what the great needs of the ing expense in the conduct of its gov- is your own pillow wherever possible. ernment and if the expenditures are | Try it and be convinced."

wisely made, we can, with confidence, look for greater results.

I have briefly given you some of the thoughts that stir you on this occasion deeming it unnecessary to add to what I have already presented for your consideration in my annual message. We are here, commissioned by the people to work for the best interests of South Carolina. We can have no higher privilege and should strive to prove our-STRIKING INAUGURAL ADDRESS selves worthy of their trust by measuring up to our responsibilities. I have made reference more than once to the honor and the duties which are ours, but the full measure of success can never crown our efforts unless we have in all we do the co-operation of the

I have tried to express to you some of my feelings upon assuming, for the second time, the office of chief magistrate of South Carolina. In maintaining the honor, the integrity and the dignity of their State, South Carolinians have ever done their full duty, and it is this which has done so much to make the glorious history of our State. Our people have never been wanting in the past and they can be safely trusted for the future.

Let us, then, all strive to do our part to prove ourselves worthy of our herit- cotton belt. An overwhelming majoriage, which is indeed a great one. \* \* \* "Be just and fear not;

Let all the ends thou aims't at be thy upon. country's; thy God's and truth's."

May this animate and inspire us in all that we do, and thus faithfully striving may we together consecrate ourselves anew to the service of our native State, to our own, our beloved South Carolina.

When Gov. Heyward had concluded, there was tremendous handclapping on the floor of the house and in the gallery likewise. When quiet had followed, Senator Manning presented the lieutenant governor-elect, Col. John T. Sloan, who also took the oath of of-Accepting the gavel from the presiding officer, Lieut. Gov. Sloan announced that the Governor and his escort would retire. The joint assembly was then dissolved and the senators returned to their chamber.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST

A London jeweler has made a colleclion of ancient forks used in England At the French penal colony, Noumea, New Caledonia, the convicts have organized a band.

There are about eighty ships in the British navy which are too weak to fight and too slow to run away. One of the guests at a recent golden

wedding at Danzig, Germany, was the bride's mother, aged ninety-one. In 1903 smallpox occurred in fifty departments of France, out of seventy seven from which returns were re-

ceived. Belguim, where public libraries are almost unknown, enjoys 19,000 public houses, or one for every thirty-six in-

habitants. The world's largest dredger is now docked at Liverpool. It is 200 feet long, and can raise 1000 ions of hard material an hour.

Capital punishment still exists in Switzerland, but all death sentences imposed within the last half century have been commuted.

For various misdemeanors sixty-four schoolboys in Berlin were condemned last year to imprisonment for from two to ten months.

It is reported that owing to the losses suffered at the hands of ticket scalpers several Mexican railways have decided to issue no more round trip tickets.

London is in the midst of alarms over its "undergrounds" and "tuppeny The Cork County Council has re-

named the George IV. and Wellington bridges after Peter O'Neill Crowley and Thomas Davis. Crowley was a Fenian leader, who was shot during the "rising" of 1867. Davis was the celebrated "Young Ireland" poet.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Elbert Hubbard is now a Socialist. The King of Portugal is a devoted

J. Pierpont Morgan has just pald \$6000 for the oldest plane in existence. Michael Jenkins has given to Baltimore a site for the Maryland Institute. John Hay, Secretary of State, is a graduate of Brown University, class of 1858.

Jose Echegaray, the celebrated Spanish writer, has published more than twenty dramas.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, has just completed his fiftieth year in the Russian diplomatic service. A pension has been granted by the Government of Sweden to Pierre Ibsen, brother of the dramatist. He is a lighthouse keeper.

Former Judge Alton B. Parker has lost the first case argued by him before the Court of Appeals after returning to the practice of law.

Mme. Le Bargy, who is regarded in Paris as the natural successor of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, has been on the stage only three years.

The late ex-Governor Ciaffin, of Massachusetts, was one of seven ex-Govrnors of that State who were born in 1818. These were Boutwell, Claffin, Andrew, Gardner, Rice, Talbot and

John Mackintosh, LL.D., the leading authority on Scottish history, wrote his "History of Civilization in Scotland" on the counter of his tiny stationery store in the early morning before customers came.

Marconi's thirtieth birthday is due on April 25. The inventor began his experiments with wireless telegraphy on his father's estate near Bologna nearly twenty years ago. He was still a boy when he succeeded in sending his first wireless signals a distance of a mile.

Take Your Pillow Along.

Many people when away from home find it difficult to sleep well in a strange bed, and arise in the morning with a sense of having passed a decidedly unsatisfactory night. Vice-President Knowlton of the Raymond & Whitcomb company, who ought to know, says the trouble is all in the pillow. It's the pillow first, last and always. He has slept in many lands and under all imaginable conditions. and years ago came to the conclusion that with one's own pillow at hand it mattered little about the bed. On an extended tour he always takes his pillow with him, stowing it carefully at the bottom of the trunk for future reference. "If I could start life over again," he says, "I would learn to sleep without a pillow (the only proper State require. A growing and progres- way), but the art must be acquired sive State necessarily means increas- during childhood. The next best thing

## WILL CUT ACREAGE

Reduction of One-Fourth is Suggested By Cotton Convention

THE SENTIMENT WAS UNANIMOUS

A Comprehensive plan Adopted to Secure the Support of Every Grower For an Equal Decrease in Acreage. and Commercial Fertilizers.

New Orleans, Special.-What is firmly believed will be the solution of the cotton situation was reached here Wednesday, when the cotton convention without a dissenting vote declared in favor of a 25 per cent. reduction in acreage and an equal reduction in commercial fertilizer, and backed that action up with the adoption of a comprehensive plan to secure the support of every farmer, big and little, in the ty of the delegates were present when the report was received and acted

At th opening afternoon session former Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, spoke along the lines of national protection for the cotton growers, saying that heretofore the cotton planter had been sacrificed to the doctrine of free raw material.

A reference to President Roosevelt's kindness to the South provoked a favorable demonstration on the part of the audience. Former Lieutenant-Governor Jester, of Texas, from the committee on "holding and financing the balance of the present crop," presented a report setting forth that each State and local section seems amply able to finance its present holdings. The committee believed that the cotton now in the hands of the producers should remain on the farm or be stored in local warehouses, protected against weather and fire, and said that the banks and commission men evidenced a willingness to aid in marketing the balance of the crop so as to hold in check any disposition to mush in cotton unduly and break the market. Belief was expressed that 25 per cent. reduction in acreage and 25 per cent. reduction in fertilizers will solve the cotton problem.

After the convention had voted an invitation to Capt. Richard P. Hobson to speak, R. H. Jenkins, of Texas, was recognized to read the report of the committee on the acreage, which the convention had voted to be of paramount importance. The report fol-

To the Hon. Harvie Jordan, Chairman Inter-State Cotton Growers:

"We, the committee on acreage and fertilizers, do recommend that acreage planted in cotton in 1905 shall be 25 per cent. less than in 1904, and that there shall be a reduction of 25 per cent. in the use of commercial We fertilizers in growing cotton. recommend the following plan for the accomplishment of said reduction:

"First, That the vice presidents of this association call a meeting of all persons interested in cotton on the 11th day of February, 1905, in the county seat of each county not already organized, on the plan hereinafter set out, at which meeting there shall be elected a county chairman and a chairman for each school district or other small political subdivision of the county.

"Second. That there shall be held in each school district or other small tubes." There is fear that the city is political subdivisions of the county on being undermined in the interest of the 18th day of February, 1905, at 1 of said district or other small political subdivision who are interested in the growing of cotton, which meeting shall elect a committee of three on

acreage and membership. "Third. At said precinct meeting the farmers and land-owners present shall be asked to sign the following agreemen: "We, the undersigned farmers or land-owners, living in school district or precinct No ..... county of ...., State of ..... hereby pledge ourselves to reduce the acreage planted by us in cotton and to reduce our consumption of fertilizers in growing cotton as shown by the statements

set opposite our names.' "Fourth. That said committee on acreage and metatership shall immediately canvass said district and ask all farmers and land-owners in said district who do not attend such meeting, to sign said pledge, and said committee shall return said pledge to the

chairman of said precinct. "Fifth. Said precinct chairmen shall preserve said privileges, and they shall immediately report to the county shairman showing the total number of acres planted in cotton in said precinct in 1904, and the total number to be planted in cotton in said precinct in 1905, the total amount of fertilizer used in growing cotton in said precinct and the total amount to be used in said precinct in said years.

## Fire in Russian Navy Yard.

Savastopol, By Cable.-The vast admiralty works here caught fire Monday. The fire broke out immediately after the second signal for beginning work was given at 7 a. m. The flames burst simultaneously from different parts of the works, and the whole building was so quickly involved that men in the modeling department barely escaped by jumping out of the windows. Energetic measures prevented the flames extending to the docks. The fire was under control at 1:30 p. m. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Bad Fire at Union, S. C.

Union, S. C., Special.-A fierce fire which started in the plant of the Bailey Lumber and Manufacturing Company, at 2.30 o'clock Wednesday, was gotten under control at 4 o'clock, after assistance from two companies from Spartanburg, which came down on a special train. This proved to be the most destructive fire the city has witnessed since about 1888, when almost half the town was burned. The total loss is variously estimated at from \$25,-000 to \$50,000.

Strikers Quiet at Moscow.

Moscow, By Cable.-The day passed with complete quiet, the strikers generally remained quietly indoors and not visiting the heart of the city. The Tverskei has resumed its normal appearance. Several mills are reported to have offered an increase of wages to their employes. In the industrial district, no factories are in operation in the whole region south of the river. with the exception of one large establishment, which was amply guarded. in order to prevent possible intimidation of workmen; but there was no attempt at such intimidation.

LIFE ON A SKYSCRAPER. flow the Roofs of Tall Building Are Util-

ized by Dwellers. The tops of some of the big skyscrapers are broad enough to accommodate a game of baseball and one may often see representatives of the younger generation of roof dwellers indulging in the delights of one, two old cat. For hide and seek and tag and a score of other games dear to the childish heart the opportunities afforded by the chimneys and pipes and columns of the broad roof could not be excelled. It is odd to see little girls giving their doll parties here in midair above the busiest part of one of the busiest streets in the world. Some of the roofs have hammocks and swing: and croquet grounds and all the other equipment of a thorough outdoor playground.

To the older folks, too, the roof offers as many seductive attractions as it does to the children. The women have tea here out of doors, unmindful of the hubbub that prevails below them in Broadway. The men smoke their evening pipes and chat with visiting friends in calm seclusion when the pulsing life of the busy streets has calmed to silence and the moon is hanging high Above the Brooklyn Bridge. A deserted village is hardly more quiet than lower New York in the evening and night hours and the roof dwellers are far less likely to have their slumbers disturbed than are the residents of uptown streets and avenues. cloud kissing heights are janitors and

superintendents of big buildings, river. There are a number of other cases where citizens have learned the advantages of these lofty dwelling places and have adopted them as their homes. The great square tower of the Produce Exchange building houses several families; a number of well known New Yorkers' have found the Madison Square Garden tower a pleasant abiding place, and in various spots about the city others have set up Lares and Penates on the roofs, fifteen or twenty stories above the street. Mr. Osborne, a writer of prominence. has for many years held a loft in the tion have been produced. Mr. Richard Le Gallienne is another author who has learned the use to which a roof may be put by a literary man who requires quiet, and all this summer he has virtually lived upon the roof of a New York hotel. "On my roof," he face value. says, "I have been in the midst of the city's activity though not of it. The roar of the streets reaches the roof dwellers as a subdued note and besides one is freer of callers, for a man lows to Emperor Nicholas: desires to visit a man very much to clamber to a roof to see him." This up-to-date adaptation of the chief feature of a prehistoric civilization adds one more to the many unique features of modern city life.-Pilgrim.

## WORDS OF WISDOM.

Rats and conquerors must expect no mercy in misfortune.-Cotton. The people never give up their lib-

erties but under some delusion. The soul that suffers is stronger than

the soul that rejoices .- E. Shepard. Accuracy is the twin brother of hon-Simmons.

People will not look forward to postheir ancestor's.

I will chide no brother in the world but myself, against whom I know most faults.-Shakespeare.

Few people disparage a distinguished ancestry except those who have none of their own.-J. Hawes.

The ultimate result of protecting men from their folly is to fill the world with fools,-Herbert Spencer.

All government-indeed, every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue and every prudent act-is founded on compromise and barter.

A Foot Warmer. "Persons confined to the bed frequently suffer with cold feet," says the Modern Priscilla. "To such a foot must is a great comfort. Make two cases about seven-eighths of a yard square of fine, but not heavy, unbleached muslin. Fill each case with feathers enough to make the cushion plump, but not stiff. Cover each cushion with any soft material you choose. Join the cushions securely by three sides, leaving the fourth open, for the admission of the feet. It is a good plan to make a loose lining of flannel or something that will wash easily; this can be basted in, when the muff is in use, and taken out for washing as often as necessary. To some persons this large muff, coming up to the knees (as it should do), is a more satisfactory

'foot warmer' than either bed socks or the hot water bag." Church Music in Russin. "Since I came home from Russia a year ago it makes me feel quite like

a roue to go to church and listen to the warblings of frisky sopranos and contraltos," confessed a man who passed over a year in the land of the Great

"I was privileged to go to many of sia a country which countenances no instrument of wood or brass, nothing except the human voice. The music is of the most spiritual, a sort that is closely allied to prayer, ranging from angelic sweetness and delicacy to terrifying randeur. It fairly sweeps you off your feet. The church choirs are composed of men and boys only, the female voice being banished as too enticing and suggestive of the snares of the world."-Philadelphia Record.

The Satisfactory Cargo. There has been just one branch of the transatlantic freight traffic satisfactory to the steamship agents of Boston this year, namely, the shipments of live-stock and fresh beef, these two, more than anything else, having kept freighters plying to and fro between this port and Europe, when otherwise they must have been withdrawn, or retained in the service at a big loss.

For Irrigation.

Irrigation plans already outlined in California, Oregon and the Dakotas will involve the expenditure, in round numbers, of \$27,000,000, and reclaim a million of acres of land, capable of supporting a population of 500,000.

Better News From the Seat of War Simplifies Matters at Home

BRACES THE RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES

Gen. Kuropatkin's Repulse of the Japanese Advance is Expected to Have the effect of at Least Partially Distracting Attention From the Strike Situation-No Longer Any Doubt That the Strike is Practically Broken at St. Petersburg-Workmen Returning Unconditionally.

St. Petersburg, Special.-The news of General Kuropatkin's successful repulse of the Japanese advance comes most opportunely. The belief exists here that Field Marshal Oyama sought to take advantage of any depression prevailing in the Russian ranks as the result of the news from St. Petersburg to launch an attack against General Kuropatkin's right, but the Russian commander-in-chief seems to have nicely turned the tables, inflicting considerable loss upon the Japanese on Not all the dwellers of New York's Thursday, and taking several positions westward along the plain of the Hun

The authorities are receiving the news from the front with great satisfaction, being convinced that it will serve to at least partially distract at of money out of political guessing contention from the strike situation and tests and a concern that has been coninternal affairs generally.

At the same time, the strike situation generally is improving. In St. Petersburg, there is no longer any doubt that the strike is practically broken. Fourteen establishments already have resumed, and an entire tower of Madison Square Garden, assured for next Monday. A remarkawhere all his best known works of fic- ble feature is that the men who are returning to work are not asking conseemingly turned their backs upon political agitators and accepted the goveinment's promises in the matter of shorter hours and an equitable adjustment of their grievances at their

Kuropatkin Takes Offensive. St. Petercburg, By Cable.-General Kuropatkin has telegraphed as fol-

The advance has commenced of our right flank against the enemy. We have occupied Khailastosa and Kheigoutaya.'

General Kuropatkin adds: "No details have been received of the losses at Khailatosa and Kneiyoutaya, which are seven versts southwest of Sandepas. We occupied Khailatosa without firing, the Japanese being bayoneted, Kheigoutaya was bravely defended, but we finally occupied it at 10 o'clock at night. Our cavalry pursued two regiments of Japanese dragoons, which fled southeastward. On our left flank esty; inaccuracy, of dishonesty.-C. a detachment repulsed the Japanese and occupied a defile between Khandiensan and Expansan."

Supplementing the foregoing Generterity who never look backward to al Kuropatkin says: "From later reports, it appears that in capturing these positions, we made prisoners of We also occupied the 100 Japanese. village of Weheitaits, on the Hun the race might fall and break his leg. our troops continued the offensive might be put out of the contest by ill- age, the work of conciliation and adagainst Sandepas. The Japanese attacked our position near the village from the south and southeast, but were repulsed. Our cavalry participated, maneouvering against the left flank, and attacked the Japanese in the rear. Our force then attacked Sanderpas, and at 7 p. m., after a desperate fight, with the assistance of sappers, we surrounded the strong entrenchments and occupied the large

village. "The same day our troops occupied the enemy's entrenchments at Shakhe and repulsed Japanese attempts to retake them."

Fall River Cloth Market Fall River, Mass., Special.-Sales for the week in the print cloth market will reach a total of 75,000 pieces. Trading in the local market has been of a very light character for all classes of goods. Wide and narrow do not show any change from last week's prices, remaining at a basis of 2 3-4 cents for regulars. Bidding for goods bas not been as brisk as reported a week ago, but manufacturers are still indisposed to offer any concessions.

## McCue Must Hang.

Richmond, Va., Special.-The supreme court of appeals has denied the supplementary appeal in the case of ex-mayor McCue of Charlottesville, convicted of wife murder. Hewas sentenced to be hanged Jan. 20 and was respited by Gov. Montague until Feb.

Charlottesville, Va., Special .-Samuel McCue was informed in his cell today by the Associated Press correspondent that the court of appeals of Virginia had refused a rehearing in his case. He took the news calmly for a few minutes, and then saying, the most famous cathedrals in all Rus- "I will get justice above," burst into tears. He gave way to uncontrollable griief for five minutes.

Asheville Gets Convention.

New Orleans, Special .-- President Jordan presided over a meeting of the executive committee of the Southern Cotton Association. Most of the members of the committee remained over to actend. John M. Parker, former president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, who was elected treasurer of the association by the convention, was present. The committee decided to hold the first annual meeting of the association at Asheville, N. C., on August 15th.

Shorter Hours Promised. St. Petersburg, By Cable.-Governor

General Trepoff and Minister of Finance Kokovsoff issued a proclamation which reveals the government's plans for breaking the strike, not only here but throughout Russia. The proclamation is couched in a paternal tone, and points out that honest workmen, who want to better their condition, should have brought their demands to the government, instead of being mislead by agitators into affiliation with a movement which is not confined to economy aspirations. A shorter workday is promised.

BAN ON CUESSING TESTS: Postoffice Department to Bar Them From

The day of the guessing contest is numbered, for the Postoffice Department is preparing to exclude this class of business from the mails. After a recent Cabinet meeting Postmaster-General Wynn announced that the task of weeding out the objectionable enterprises would be begun in earnest, and as fast as possible, those that are illegal will be separated from those that are legitimate. Few contests, it is believed, will survive the sifting process, for practically all of them are held to be within the scope of the anti-lottery statute.

Newspapers that conduct political guessing schemes for the purpose of booming their circulation; magazines that find new subscribers by inviting estimates of the number of immigrants coming into the country within a given time: private companies that one: their books to receive, at so much a chance, forecasts of the atte lance of a big exposition or football game, or have voted out the saloon, while even votes in an election-all these concerns | in Kentucky thirty-seven counties are will be brought under the scrutiny of the department, and if they cannot prove their methods to be those of legitimate business enterprises will be barred from the use of the mails and must necessarily quit business. Postmaster - General Wynne

that several sample cases submitted to Attorney-General Moody recently, with the request that he render an opinion as to their right to transact business through the mails. concerns were taken as samples, but it is understood that one prominent newspaper which has made a good deal ducting a big business in selling chances on an \$85,000 list of prizes in connection with the number of persons attending the St. Louis Exposition, were among those handed to the legal adviser of the Cabinet.

Mr. Moody declared emphatically that the "samples" were clearly lotterstarting up of factories seems to be les within the meaning of the law. In each the Attorney-General held that bravely at work solving the problems "thousands have invested small sums in the hope and expectation that luck ditions of employers. They have would enable them to secure large returns. A comparatively small percentage of the participants will realize supply, increased lawlessness and kept their expectations. Thousands will get nothing. They are in effect lotteries, under the guise of guessing contests." Attorney-General Moody then went

on to quote a unanimous opinion of the New York Court of Appeals, handed that "where a scheme lacks the elements of a legitimate business enter- of the great cities of the North have prise it is a lottery within the meaning of the statute."

Mr. Wynne said that the department heretofore, acting under the opinion of former legal advisers, had allowed concerns to operate guessing contests in which some amount of skill played a part in solving the problems presented. For instance, where the guesser could use a "form book" or historic records to determine the probable performances of horses or of basebail teams with a view to telling correctly the result of big races, the standing of clubs at the close of a season or the attendance at such races or games, it had been held that the scheme was not a lottery.

"But chance was always the determining factor, after all," said the Postblown away or burned, and thus cut down the attendance, if the guessing were upon the number of persons witto the 'dope books' or histories could efface the element of chance. But since the old ruling, which held that calculation, foresight, knowledge, inquiry and information enabled the it." participant to approximate the correct result, was believed to be good ciple were 'guessing contests,' and under its notice as rapidly as possible. to a man who plays the cornet." Some of the schemes may be legitimate. I do not wish to declare that all are bad. Those that are not objectionable will not be made to suffer for the bune.

Slow at Chores.

President Palmer, of the World's Fair Committee of 1893, in one of his speeches at that time told a story about boy whose father was a stern man, who used the boy very harshly at times. One night he sent the boy to the woodpile to get a backlog. The boy went out, but he did not get the backlog, for he took that time to run away. Ten years later he came back after many voyages. He felt sure that he had not been a dutiful son, so he thought he would go home and see his old father and beg his forgiveness. As he neared the old familiar place his curred to him to look in at the win- a demand for fat turkeys that can't be dow, and there sat his father in the same old piace, just as he used to sit so long ago. The old scene rose to the son's mind, and going around to the woodpile he picked up a backlog, and, putting it on his shoulder, he walked in, saving:

"Dad, here's the backlog!" The old man looked up and said calmiv: "Well, Bill, you've been a good while

about it."-Kansas City Journal.

A Street Doctor.

A feature of low street life in Tokio is the "kuisha," or moxa doctor, who applies small pads made of certain dried herbs to the skin, then setting them alight, the ensuing blisters being supposed to be most effective as a cure for various ailments. Among the doctors' remedies, too, are rhinoceros pilis, warranted a sure cure for tightness of the chest, gnashing of the teeth and depression of spirits, and "furidashi," a popular remedy for coughs and colds, which is said to expel the devils and promote circulation; while musk pills are prescribed as an infallible cure for every ill, from a red nose to sea sickness.

SOUTH'S LARGEST GAIN.

It Has Been in Controlling and Driving Out the Whisky Traffic.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

OR a decade a remarkable change has been going on in the South. The manifestations have been local, but the results bear the

semblance of a great movement. After the war the South had almost as many drinking places as it had stores. To-day more than one-half of the counties below Mason and Dixon's line prohibit the sale of liquor. For instance, almost sixty per cent, of Texas, nearly eighty per cent. of Georgia, ninety per cent. of Mississippi and all of Tennessee except eight cities under prohibition rule.

There is nothing of particular political importance in these facts, but there is in them a vast deal of social and personal significance. In literature pretending to represent the life of the South the mint julep figures as conspicuously as the genial sunshine or the climbing roses, when, as a matter of fact, ice water or lemonade might be more realistic. The Southern "majah, sah!" with some of his old manners, It was not announced exactly what still hangs on, but the Southern man of to-day is quite another kind of person. This may be a loss to romance, for, even to the abstainer, there is fragrance in the mention of mint which lemonade fails to suggest, and the major with his large manner and contempt for statistics fills more of the atmosphere than the quiet, agile worker who thinks of crops, cotton mills and stock quotations instead of the lost cause and its battles.

But the same qualities of grit, endurance, fidelity and cheerfuiness which made splendid records in war are of peace. In most cases the liquor question has been handled as a plain business proposition. The saloon balked enterprise, reduced the labor communities poor; worse still, it played havoc with the individual. In more than four hundred counties the good citizenship of all parties arose and banished it.

Behold the benefits! This year the South has made more money than it down on August 5, 1904, which said has ever known, more money for spending; so much of it, in fact, that three formed special business organizations to secure Southern trade, while the cities of the West have met the competition by the most alluring inducements. But the larger gain is in the general uplift of the population. Despite the occasional outbreaks of crime -in most cases where the saloons still exist-the whole trend of the South is steadily toward wise and safe conservatism, and the evolution of Southern personality is producing broadminded Americans, who live clean lives, do good work and carry no chips on their shoulders.

It has been said that had it not been for whisky there would have been no Civil War. Hard drinking, both North and South, inflamed the passions engendered by slavery. It follows as a master-General. "A horse entered in hopeful fact that in the consideration of the race question, which lingers river, losing 50 men. On January 20, A baseball player on one of the teams long after the abolition of human bondness or death; the grandstand might be justment will be done by men of temperate habits and temperate minds. In the new conditions being wrought by the South itself there must come nessing the performance of the horses higher character and achievement than or men. No amount of study devoced its oldest and finest chivalry could show.

> Doing His Best. "Yes. we're going to move," she said to the agent. "We simply can't stand

"Have patience, madam," he argued. "Patience has ceased to be a virtue," law, the New York Court of Appeals she retorted. "We complained twice has ruled that cases identical in print of that woman in the flat above us who pounds the plane and sings both 'guessing contests' are lotteries. The day and might, and you said you would department will take up each case on get her out. Instead of doing that you its merits and dispose of all that come have calmly let the flat next to her

"But that's part of the scheme," he protested. "We put him there on purpose. His instructions are to make so much noise she can't hear herself sing. sins of those that are."-New York Tri- She has a lease, you know, and the only way to get her out is to discourage her."-Birmingham (Eng.) Post.

> The Turkey and the Boli Weevil. It has been demonstrated that the turkey is a fine destroyer of the boll weevil, the tobacco worm and the tomate worm. They get fat on that sort of diet and keep so with a bit of grain thrown in once in a while and attention to their sleeping quarters. The boll weevil gets busy in the spring. and so do the young turkeys. The tomato worms are about the fields at the time the young birds are most zealous in satisfying an appetite that has no bounds. The boll weevil and the worms go into hibernation in the fall just about the time that there is satiated.-Houston Post.

Source of Ivory Supply. During a recent visit to the London docks the queen of England was in-

formed that the stock of ivory then shown represented, on an average, the annual slaughter of some 20,000 African elephants. This statement has been contradicted. One importer states that at least 85 per cent of the supply is "dead ivory," mainly obtained from hoarded stores of African chiefs, who are shrewd enough to put their commodities on the market only in driblets. The most interesting part of the letter is, however, the statement that the great bulk of this hoarded ivory is obtained from "elephant cometeries"-spots met with here and there in the jungle, where elephants have resorted for centuries to die. Much of the ivery that comes to the market may, therefore, according to this letter, be several hundred years

Danced Too Vigorcusly. William Jackson, a church organist of Norfolk, Conn., dislocated his shoulder while dancing.